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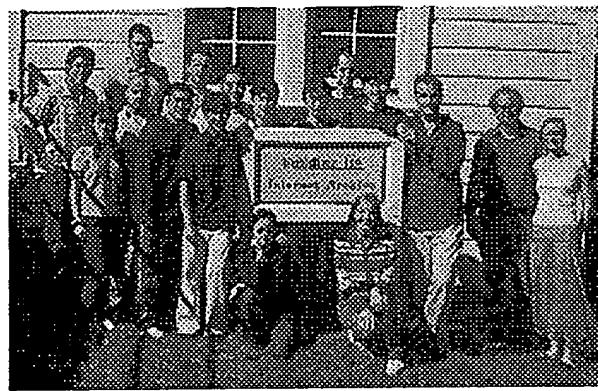
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About the Internet Archive



The Internet Archive is a 501(c)(3) public nonprofit that was founded to build an 'Internet library,' with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians, and scholars to historical collections that

exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and [located in the Presidio of San Francisco](#), the Archive has been receiving data donations from [Alexa Internet](#) and others. In late 1999, the organization started to grow to build more well-rounded collections.

Why the Archive is Building an 'Internet Library'

Libraries exist to preserve society's cultural artifacts and to provide access to them. If libraries are to continue to foster education and scholarship in this era of digital technology, it's essential for them to extend those functions into the digital world.

Many early movies were recycled to recover the silver in the film. The [Library of Alexandria](#) — an ancient center of learning containing a copy of every book in the world — was eventually burned to the ground. Even now, at the turn of the 21st century, no comprehensive archives of television or radio programs exist.

But without cultural artifacts, civilization has no memory and no mechanism to learn from its successes and failures. And paradoxically, with the explosion of the Internet, we live in what Danny Hillis has referred to as our ["digital dark age."](#)

The Internet Archive is working to prevent the Internet — a new medium with major historical significance — and other "born-digital" materials from disappearing into the past. Collaborating with institutions including the [Library of Congress](#) and the [Smithsonian](#), we are working to preserve a record for generations to come.

Open and free access to literature and other writings has long been considered essential to education and to the maintenance of an open society. Public and philanthropic enterprises have supported it through

Today's Web:
Greatest Hits and
Hidden Gems

Village Voice: "Other
People's Property –
Academics Square Off
Against Hollywood on
Internet Content"

Gannet News Service:
"Archive site
preserves earliest
Web pages"

CNET: "Web know-it-
all goes where you
won't"

International Herald
Tribune: "Go
Wayback"

the ages.

The Internet Archive is opening its collections to researchers, historians, and scholars. The Archive has no vested interest in the discoveries of the users of its collections, nor is it a grant-making organization.

At present, the size of our Web collection is such that using it requires programming skills. However, we are hopeful about the development of tools and methods that will give the general public easy and meaningful access to our collective history. In addition to developing our own collections, we are working to promote the formation of other Internet libraries in the United States and elsewhere.

Find out

- How to help fund the Archive
- Make a Monetary Donation to the Archvive
- How to donate a digital collection to the Internet Archive
- About our announcement and discussion lists on Internet libraries and movie archives

Future Libraries - How People Envision Using Internet Libraries

From ephemera to artifact: Internet libraries can change the content of the Internet from ephemera to enduring artifacts of our political and cultural lives.

"I believe historians need every possible piece of paper and archived byte of digital data they can muster. The Smithsonian Institution sees the value, and has affiliated with the Archive to preserve the 1996 campaign Web sites, official and unofficial."

—Dan Gillmor, computing editor, *San Jose Mercury News*, 1 September 1996

Protecting our right to know: Most states have pre-Internet sunshine laws that require public access to government documents. Yet while the Internet has generally increased public access to information, states have just begun to amend those laws to reflect today's Internet environment. According to Bill Chamberlin, director of the Marion Brechner Citizen Access Project at the University of Florida's College of Journalism and Communications, such laws are being enacted "piecemeal, one state at a time," and cover information that varies widely in nature — everything from "all public records" to specialized information such as education reports and the licensing status of medical practitioners. In the meantime, while public officials are posting more information on the Internet than their state legislatures require, there's little regulatory control over exactly what is posted, when it's taken off, or how often it's updated. This leaves a gap that online libraries can help to fill.

Exercising our "right to remember": Without paper libraries, it would be hard to exercise our "right to remember" our political history or hold government accountable. With much of the public's business now moving from paper to digital media, Internet libraries are certain to become essential in maintaining that right. Imagine, for instance, how news coverage of an election campaign might suffer if journalists had

only limited access to previous statements that candidates had made in the media.

"The Internet Archive is a service so essential that its founding is bound to be looked back on with the fondness and respect that people now have for the public libraries seeded by Andrew Carnegie a century ago.... Digitized information, especially on the Internet, has such rapid turnover these days that total loss is the norm. Civilization is developing severe amnesia as a result; indeed it may have become too amnesiac already to notice the problem properly. The Internet Archive is the beginning of a cure — the beginning of complete, detailed, accessible, searchable memory for society, and not just scholars this time, but everyone."

—Stewart Brand, president, The Long Now Foundation

Establishing Internet centers internationally: What is a country without a memory of its cultural heritage? Internet libraries are the place to preserve the aspect of a country's heritage that exists on the Internet.

Tracing the way our language changes: During the late 19th century, James Murray, a professor at Oxford University, built the first edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* by sending copies of selected books to "men of letters" who volunteered to search them for the first occurrences of words and to trace the migration of their various meanings. Internet libraries could allow linguists to automate much of this extremely labor-intensive process.

Tracking the Web's evolution: Historians, sociologists, and journalists could use Internet libraries to hold up a mirror to society. For example, they might ask when different ethnic groups or special interests or certain businesses became a presence on the Internet.

"We don't know where this Internet is going, and once we get there it will be very instructive to look back."

—Donald Heath, president of the Internet Society in Reston, Virginia

Reviving dead links: A few services — such as UC Berkeley's Digital Library Project, the Online Computer Library Center, and Alexa Internet — are starting to offer access to archived versions of Web pages when those pages have been removed from the Web. This means that if you get a "404 — Page Not Found" error, you'll still be able to find a version of the page.

Understanding the economy: Economists could use Archive data such as link structures — what and how many links a site contains — to investigate how the Web affects commerce.

Finding out what the Web tells us about ourselves: Researchers could use data on links and traffic to better understand human behavior and communication.

"Researchers could use the Archive's Web snapshots in

combination with usage statistics to compare how people in different countries use the Web over long periods of time.... Political scientists and sociologists could use the data to study how public opinion gets formed. For example, suppose a device for increasing privacy became available: Would it change usage patterns?"

—Bernardo Huberman, Xerox Palo Alto Research Center

"The Internet Archive has created a kind of test tube that allows a broad range of researchers to analyze the Web in ways that have never been possible before. What makes this type of research unique is that it often requires the fusion of traditional tools and techniques with new methods, and it results in the development of new theories, techniques, and metrics."

—James Pitkow, Xerox Palo Alto Research Center

Looking back: With a "way-back machine" — a device that displayed the Web as it looked on a given date — historians and others would literally have a window on the past.

How would you use an Internet library?

Related Projects and Research

Internet libraries raise many issues in a range of areas, including archiving technology, copyright, privacy and free speech, trademark, trade secrets, import/export issues, stolen property, pornography, the question of who will have access to the libraries, and more.

Below are links to projects, resources, and institutions related to Internet libraries.

Internet Libraries and Librarianship
Archiving Technology
Internet Mapping
Internet Statistics
Copyright
Privacy and Free Speech

Internet Libraries and Librarianship

Alexa Internet has catalogued Web sites and provides this information in a free service.
www.alexa.com

The American Library Association is a major trade association of American libraries.
www.ala.org

The Australian National Library collects material including organizational Web sites.
pandora.nla.gov.au/documents.html

The Council on Library and Information Resources works to ensure the well-being of the scholarly communication system.

www.clir.org

See its publication **Why Digitize?** at
www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub80-smith/pub80.html

The Digital Library Forum (D-Lib) publishes an online magazine and other resources for building digital libraries.
www.dlib.org

Attorney I. Trotter Hardy explains copyright law and examines its implications for digital materials in his paper **Internet Archives and Copyright.**
[copyright TH.php](http://copyright.TH.php)

The Internet Public Library site has many links to online resources for the general public.
www.ipl.org

Brewster Kahle is a founder of WAIS Inc. and Alexa Internet and chairman of the board of the Internet Archive. See his paper **The Ethics of Digital Librarianship** at
ethics_BK.php

Michael Lesk of the National Science Foundation has written extensively on digital archiving and digital libraries.
www.purl.net/NET/lesk

The Library of Congress is the national library of the United States.
www.loc.gov

The Museum Digital Library plans to help digitize collections and provide access to them.
www.digitalmuseums.org

The National Archives and Records Administration oversees the management of all US federal records. It also archives federal Web sites including the **Clinton White House** site.
www.nara.gov

The National Science Foundation Digital Library Program has funded academic research on digital libraries.
www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/dli/start.htm

National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, Technology Administration. NTIS is an archive and distributor of scientific, technical, engineering and business related information developed by and for the federal government.
www.ntis.gov

Network Wizards has been tracking Internet growth for

many years.

www.nw.com

Project Gutenberg is making ASCII versions of classic literature openly available. www.gutenberg.org

The Radio and Television Archive has many links to related resources.

www.rtvf.unt.edu/links/histsites.htm

Revival of the Library of Alexandria is a project to revive the ancient library in Egypt.

www.unesco.org/webworld/alexandria_new

The Society of American Archivists is a professional association focused on ensuring the identification, preservation, and use of records of historical value.

www.archivists.org

The Royal Institute of Technology Library in Sweden is creating a system of quality-assessed information resources on the Internet for academic use.

www.lib.kth.se/kthbeng/kthb.html

The United States Government Printing Office produces and distributes information published by the US government.

www.access.gpo.gov

The University of Virginia is building a catalog of digital library activities.

www.dlib.vt.edu

Archiving Technology

The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) computing and public policy page includes papers and news on pending legislation on issues including universal access, copyright and intellectual property, free speech and the Internet, and privacy.

www.acm.org/serving

The Carnegie Mellon University Informedia Digital Video Library Project is studying how multimedia digital libraries can be established and used.

www.informedia.cs.cmu.edu

The Intermemory Project aims to develop highly survivable and available storage systems.

www.intermemory.org

The National Film Preservation Board, established by the National Film Preservation Act of 1988, works with the Library of Congress to study and implement plans for film and television preservation. The site's research page includes links to the board's 1993 film preservation study, a

1994 film preservation plan, and a 1997 television and video study. All the documents warn of the dire state of film and television preservation in the United States.
lcweb.loc.gov/film/filmpres.html

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) posts IEC International Standard names and symbols for prefixes for binary multiples for use in data processing and data transmission.
www.physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/binary.html

The Text Retrieval Conference (TREC) encourages research in information retrieval from large text collections.
trec.nist.gov

Internet Mapping

An Atlas of Cyberspaces has maps and dynamic tools for visualizing Web browsing.
www.cybergeography.com/atlas/surf.html

The Internet Mapping Project is a long-term project by a scientist at Bell Labs to collect routing data on the Internet.
www.cs.bell-labs.com/who/ches/map

The Matrix Information Directory Service has good maps and visualizations of the networked world.
www.mids.org

Peacock Maps has maps of Internet connectivity.
www.peacockmaps.com

Internet Statistics

WebReference has an Internet statistics page (publisher: Internet.com).
webreference.com/internet/statistics.html

Copyright

The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) copyright information page includes text of pertinent and pending legislation.
www.acm.org/usacm/copyright

Tom W. Bell teaches intellectual property and Internet law at Chapman University School of Law.
www.tomwbell.com
His site includes a graph showing the trend of the maximum US copyright term at
[www.tomwbell.com/writings/\(C\)_Term.html](http://www.tomwbell.com/writings/(C)_Term.html)

Cornell University posts the text of copyright law at
www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/17/107.html
www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/unframed/17/108.html

The Digital Future Coalition is a nonprofit working on the issues of copyright in the digital age.
www.dfc.org

The National Academy Press is the publishing arm of the national academies.
"The Digital Dilemma: Intellectual Property in the Information Age"
http://www.nap.edu/html/digital_dilemma/
"LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress"
www.nap.edu/books/0309071445/html

Pamela Samuelson is a professor in the School of Information Management and Systems at UC Berkeley.
info.berkeley.edu/~pam

Title 17 of US copyright code
www.loc.gov/copyright/title17/

US Government Copyright Office
www.loc.gov/copyright

Privacy and Free Speech

The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) free-speech information page includes the text of pertinent laws and pending legislation.
www.acm.org/usacm/speech

The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) privacy information page includes the text of congressional testimony and links to other resources.
www.acm.org/usacm/privacy

The Benton Foundation Communications Policy and Practice Program has the goal of infusing the emerging communications environment with public-interest values.
www.benton.org/cpphome.html

The Center for Democracy and Technology works to promote democratic values and constitutional liberties in the digital age.
www.cdt.org

The Computers Freedom and Privacy Conference has a site containing information on each annual conference held since 1991.
www.cfp.org

The Electronic Frontier Foundation works to protect fundamental civil liberties, including privacy and freedom of expression in the arena of computers and the Internet.
www.eff.org

The Electronic Privacy Information Center, a project of the Fund for Constitutional Government, is a public-interest

research center whose goal is to focus public attention on emerging civil liberties issues and to protect privacy, the First Amendment, and constitutional values.

www.epic.org

The Internet Free Expression Alliance is an information and advocacy organization focused on free speech as it relates to the Internet.

www.ifea.net

The Internet Privacy Coalition aims to protect privacy on the Internet by promoting the widespread availability of strong encryption and the relaxation of export controls on cryptography.

www.privacy.org/ipc

The Privacy Page includes news, alerts, and links to privacy-related resources. Related organizations include the [Electronic Privacy Information Center](#), the [Internet Privacy Coalition](#), and [Privacy International](#).

www.privacy.org

Privacy International is a London-based human rights group formed as a watchdog on surveillance by governments and corporations.

www.privacy.org/pi

Please suggest other pages that may be appropriate here.

Storage and Preservation

The Archive has two practical considerations in dealing with digital collections:

[How to store](#) massive amounts of data

[How to preserve](#) the data for posterity

Storage

Storing the Archive's collections involves parsing, indexing, and physically encoding the data. With the Internet collections growing at exponential rates, this task poses an ongoing challenge.

Our hardware consists of PCs with clusters of IDE hard drives. Data is stored on [DLT tape](#) and hard drives in various appropriate formats, depending on the collection. Web data is received and stored in archive format — 100-megabyte ARC files made up of many individual files. [Alexa Internet](#) (currently the source of all crawls in our collections) is proposing ARC as a standard for archiving Internet objects. See Alexa for the [format specification](#).

Preservation

Preservation is the ongoing task of permanently protecting stored resources from damage or destruction. The main issues are guarding against the consequences of accidents and data degradation and maintaining the accessibility of data as formats become obsolete.

Accidents: Any medium or site used to store data is potentially vulnerable to accidents and natural disasters. Maintaining copies of the Archive's collections at multiple sites can help alleviate this risk. Part of the collection is already handled this way, and we are proceeding as quickly as possible to do the same with the rest.

Migration: Over time, storage media can degrade to a point where the data becomes permanently irretrievable. Although DLT tape is rated to last 30 years, the industry rule of thumb is to migrate data every 10 years. Given developments in computer hardware, we will likely migrate more often than that.

Data formats: As advances are made in software applications, many data formats become obsolete. We will be collecting software and emulators that will aid future researchers, historians, and scholars in their research.

Find out

How to get free access to the Archive's Internet collections
About our announcement and discussion lists on Internet libraries and movie archives

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Announcements

[San Jose Mercury News: Egypt Building Monument To Tech](#)

[Christian Science Monitor: Ancient Egyptian library reborn in modern form](#)

[New Scientist: Way Back When](#)

[NPR: Library for Kids Goes Online](#)

[NEW! Compare Archive Pages with DocuComp®](#)

[O'Reilly/Koman on the Bookmobile and the Public Domain](#)

[Slashdot: Public-Domain Bookmobile Hits the Road](#)

[Internet Archive Bookmobile Launch Party](#)

[Library of Congress Acquires Prelinger Collection](#)

[Donation to the new Library of Alexandria in Egypt](#)

Archive Collections

The Internet Archive is building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public.



<http://>

[Take Me Back](#)

[Advanced Search](#)

The Internet Archive, working with [Alexa Internet](#), has created the [Wayback Machine](#). The Wayback Machine makes it possible to surf more than 10 billion pages stored in the Internet Archive's web archive. The Wayback Machine was unveiled on October 24th, 2001 at U.C. Berkeley's [Bancroft Library](#). Visit the Wayback Machine by entering an URL above or clicking on specific collections below.

Browse the Internet Archive



[The International Children's Digital Library](#) where kids all over the world can find lots of books from many different countries.

[The Internet Bookmobile](#) has gone from SF --> DC to celebrate the public domain! Check in and see the voyage and meetings with students, other bookmobiles, and librarians. [More ...](#)

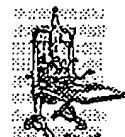
Moving Images



The Internet Archive is collaborating with film collectors, commercial members, and individuals to provide easy access to a rich and fascinating core collection of archival films.

- o [Prelinger Archives](#)
- o [Computer History Museum](#)
- o [Net Café](#)
- o [World at War](#)

Texts



The Internet Archive is collaborating with numerous libraries to digitize and preserve texts and books as part of its mission.

- o [Project Gutenberg](#)
- o [Million Book Project](#)
- o [UVA](#)
- o [Liber Liber](#)
- o [Arpanet](#)
- o [Open Source Books](#)
- o [Internet Bookmobile](#)
- o [Internet Children's Digital Library](#)

Recent Reviews

Derek Trucks
Band: 2001-09-21
Wrong date

Howie Day: 2002-
08-22
Grand

Jack Johnson:
2002-10-16
Bringin' tha
sunshine to the
NW!

Dave Matthews:
2002-10-24
Amazing recording

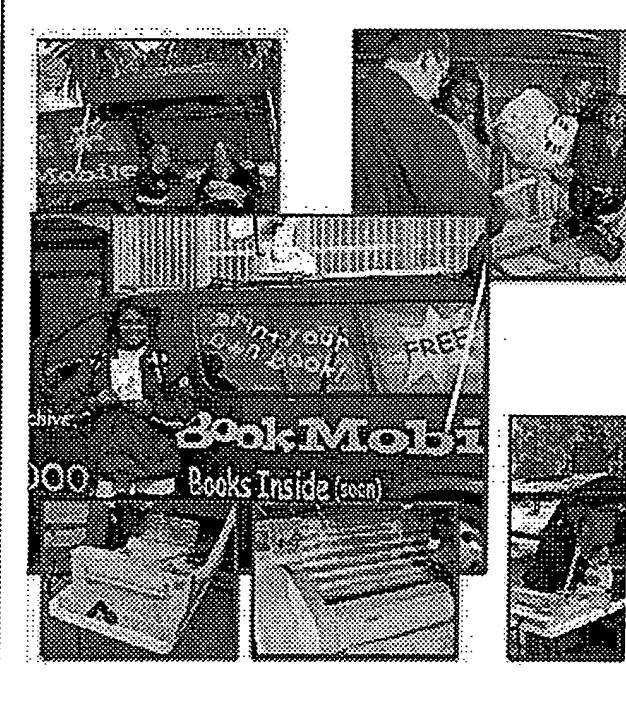
Bela Fleck and the
Flecktones: 2002-
06-08
seed all the
Flecktones you've
got!

Institutional Support

- Alexa Internet
- HP Computer
- the Kahle/Austin Foundation
- Prelinger Archives
- National Science Foundation
- Library of Congress
- Siggraph

Contributors

Alex Wright
Alexander
MacGillivray
Amy West
Art Medlar
Belinda Greene
Betsy Marvit



Audio



The Internet A
collaborating v
provide the hiq
quality live concerts in a lossless
downloadable format.

o etree Audio Arch

Software



The Internet Arch
collaborating with
Macromedia to m
available many s
titles for remote e

- **Macromedia CD Archives**

Most recent posts (write a post by going to a forum)

Subject	Poster	Forum	Replies	Views	Date
<u>Uploading: "Permission Denied"?</u>	<u>kmmccorm</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	3	Jan 2008:08:00
<u>Research Proposal from Tao Feng</u>	<u>Tao Feng</u>	<u>researchproposals</u>	0	1	Jan 2008:08:00
<u>Motet?(sp)</u>	<u>Jammer</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 2008:07:45
<u>Answers are in the past try "older forum posts" link</u>	<u>bleblanc57</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 2008:07:45
<u>Re: very very slow speeds</u>	<u>medlhuber</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	8	Jan 2008:06:45
<u>Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</u>	<u>Jaminbenb</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	8	Jan 2008:06:45
<u>Re: Repeat questions exceed answers</u>	<u>hamilton</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 2008:06:30
<u>Re: Other sources?</u>	<u>hamilton</u>	<u>movies</u>	0	2	Jan 2008:06:30

Bill Dunn	<u>Re: dm2002-10-24.mk4 - download link broken</u>	Jay	<u>etree</u>	0	3	Jan 2006:0
Brad Tofel	<u>very very slow speeds</u>	<u>abulluck</u>	<u>etree</u>	1	32	Jan 2006:0
Carl Malamud	<u>Re: Slooow download speeds</u>	<u>Gabriel</u>	<u>prelinger</u>	0	3	Jan 2005:4
Cathy De Heer	<u>Re: Server problems?</u>	<u>Gabriel</u>	<u>prelinger</u>	0	5	Jan 2005:4
Charles Barr	<u>Re: dm2002-10-24.mk4 - download link broken</u>	<u>bleblanc57</u>	<u>etree</u>	1	5	Jan 2005:4
Chris De Heer	<u>Re: bleblanc are you downloading at high speeds now?</u>	<u>bleblanc57</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 2005:4
Clifford A. Lynch	<u>dm2002-10-24.mk4 - download link broken</u>	<u>ssamadhi97</u>	<u>etree</u>	1	14	Jan 2004:5
Danny Hillis	<u>Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</u>	<u>cheezyjellyfish</u>	<u>etree</u>	1	13	Jan 2003:5
Dave Wolber	<u>Re: bleblanc are you downloading at high speeds now?</u>	<u>Jonathan Aizen</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	14	Jan 2003:1
Deanna Marcum	<u>bleblanc are you downloading at high speeds now?</u>	<u>adawg</u>	<u>etree</u>	2	37	Jan 2003:0
Deirdre Mulligan	<u>Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</u>	<u>Pipsqueak</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	8	Jan 2003:0
Dorothy	<u>No answers, so I assume no problems with downloading speeds</u>	<u>adawg</u>	<u>etree</u>	2	34	Jan 2002:5
Hackbarth	<u>Re: Sort by reviews within band</u>	<u>Jonathan Aizen</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	5	Jan 2002:4
Eliot Christian	<u>Re: Can somebody answer me ?</u>	<u>bleblanc57</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	9	Jan 2002:3
Gail Feldman	<u>Re: Help Uploading</u>	<u>jakey</u>	<u>etree</u>	0	6	Jan 2002:0
Ismail Serageldin	<u>Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds</u>	<u>adawg</u>	<u>etree</u>	1	12	Jan 2001:4
Jane White						
Jeff Bezos						
Jeff Ubois						
Jennifer Killian						
Jessica Anthony						
Jim Gray						
Jim Michalko						
Jim Shankland						
John Quarterman						
Jon Aizen						
Kathleen Burch						
Kym Wong						
Lauren Gelman						
Lenny DiFranza						
Lisa Leigh						
Marlita Kahn						
Mary Austin						
Mary E. Jackson						
Mary Minow						
Michael						
Fontanello						
Michael Lesk						
Mike Hawley						
Mitra						
Nancy Montanez						
Noha Adly						
Pamela						
Samuelson						
Peter Lyman						
Raj Reddy						
Rodrigo Garay						
Ronna						
Tanenbaum						
Sasha Browne						
Scott Kirkpatrick						
Steve Baldwin						
Susan Infantino						
Thomas Kalil						
Winston Tabb						
Web Contributors						
Moving Images						

Contributors	Help Uploading	Justin-C	etree	1	28	Jan 2001:5
Texts	Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds	Jaminbenb	etree	1	11	Jan 2001:5
Contributors	thanks for the response. Appreciate it	adawg	etree	0	27	Jan 2001:5
Software	Re: Trying to find info on band: 'Particle'	hendge	etree	0	7	Jan 2001:5
Contributors	Re: Other sources?	Gabriel	movies	0	11	Jan 2001:5
Audio	Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds	Gabriel	etree	0	13	Jan 2001:5
Contributors	Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds	mis-u-jerr	etree	0	12	Jan 2001:5
	Re: Asking again for people to post their download speeds	ingsy	etree	1	15	Jan 2001:5
	Re: Trying to find info on band: 'Particle'	ingsy	etree	0	11	Jan 2001:5
	Research Proposal from Tao Feng	Tao Feng	researchproposals	0	11	Jan 2001:5
	Asking again for people to post their download speeds	adawg	etree	4	89	Jan 2001:5
	dmb1993-01-27 still broken	ssamadhi97	etree	0	14	Jan 2001:5
	Re: need feedback downloads at 10kbps or less	adawg	etree	0	11	Jan 2001:5
	Re: need feedback downloads at 10kbps or less	simbro	etree	1	11	Jan 2001:5
	Can somebody answer me ?	adawg	etree	1	52	Jan 2001:5
	please let me know what you're download speeds are	adawg	etree	0	33	Jan 2001:5

<u>Re: need feedback</u> <u>downloads at 10kbps or</u> <u>less</u>	bleblanc57	etree	0	15	Jan 200 09:5
<u>need feedback downloads</u> <u>at 10kbps or less</u>	adawg	etree	2	58	Jan 200 09:4
<u>tighter intigration with</u> <u>etree's sources in</u> <u>circulation?</u>	tucker	etree	0	27	Jan 200 09:3
<u>Re: 24bit</u>	tucker	etree	0	9	Jan 200 09:3
<u>Re: Trying to find info on</u> <u>band: 'Particle'</u>	hendge	etree	0	10	Jan 200 09:2
<u>Re: 24bit</u>	datgeek	etree	1	14	Jan 200 09:2
<u>Re: Bring on the Bela</u> <u>Fleck! (Edgar Anti-taping)</u>	datgeek	etree	0	9	Jan 200 09:1
<u>Re: bfft2002-06-23 not</u> <u>allowed?</u>	datgeek	etree	0	11	Jan 200 09:0
<u>Re: Trying to find info on</u> <u>band: 'Particle'</u>	Tim Hayes	etree	0	10	Jan 200 08:4
<u>Re: Bring on the Bela</u> <u>Fleck! (Edgar Anti-taping)</u>	datgeek	etree	1	25	Jan 200 08:4

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About Alexa

History

Founded in April 1996, Alexa Internet grew out of a vision of Web navigation that is intelligent and constantly improving with the participation of its users.

Alexa's version 1.0 toolbar was first released in September of 1997. The toolbar featured Site Information, Related Links, access to archived pages, access to Encyclopaedia Britannica content, and an instant messaging feature.

In 1998, Netscape built Alexa into the 4.0 version of the Netscape Navigator browser as the centerpiece of the "Smart Browsing" feature set. Meanwhile, the Alexa toolbar had clocked over 1 Million downloads. Alexa began a long partnership with the Library of Congress, donating a copy of Alexa's crawl of the web to the new digital library.

In 1999, following Netscape's lead, Microsoft built Alexa into the browser. Alexa popularity was reaching an all-time high with over 3 Million downloads. In June of 1999, Amazon.com purchased Alexa Internet.

In 2000, Alexa released the version 5.0 toolbar, incorporating shopping features and search functions. Total downloads exceeded 7 million. Alexa's donations of crawl to the Internet Archive 8 Terabytes in size (about 6 million floppy disks.)

In 2001, Alexa released Alexa Toolbar 6.0, incorporating a new sleeker design, and the Wayback button. Alexa's crawl donations to the Internet Archive surpassed the 100 terabyte mark. All pages were fully indexed and made available in the [Wayback Machine](#), which is now the largest database in the World. The Wayback Machine, built by Alexa Internet for the Internet Archive, was named the site of the year by Yahoo Internet Life magazine.

In May of 2002 Alexa released Alexa Web Search and Alexa Toolbar version 6.5. By partnering with Google, Alexa has built a new kind of search engine, one that helps users collaborate and find the best sites, with less effort. Alexa's crawl donations to the Internet Archive have now surpassed the 200 terabyte mark.

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Network Solutions Registers Record Number of Internet Names in 1997

California Leads U.S. in Registrations

Herndon, Va., January 7, 1998 - Fueling the growth of the Internet, Network Solutions, Inc. (Nasdaq: NSOL) today announced that it registered 960,000 net new Internet domain names in 1997, up 96 percent from the 1996 total of 489,000 net new registrations.

Network Solutions registers domain names ending in .com, .org, .net and .edu. Almost 90 percent are registered automatically in minutes and visible to the Internet within 24 hours. In 1997, .com continued to be the most sought after Internet address, accounting for nearly 90 percent of all registrations.

"What we experienced in 1997 was further evidence of the pervasiveness of the Internet in our lives," said Gabe Battista, chief executive officer, Network Solutions, Inc. "Internet addresses nearly doubled in 1997 compared to 1996 and were up almost 600 percent from 1995 figures. Network Solutions has played an active role in facilitating the tremendous growth as more businesses and individuals take advantage of the Internet. We are successfully managing this growth and are strategizing to serve new markets with more services in 1998 and beyond."

To handle the growing numbers of customers registering domains in 1997, Network Solutions nearly doubled its staff, spent in excess of \$10 million on new hardware and software and opened a new 32,000-square-foot registration service center. In 1997, Network Solutions handled more than 400,000 telephone inquiries and five million e-mails.

The majority of registrations were completed for U.S. businesses and individuals, approximately 70 percent compared to international registrations totaling approximately 30 percent. A state-by-state breakdown shows California had the highest number of registrations, followed by New York, Florida, Texas and Illinois. The top 12 states by number of registrations are:

1. California	7. New Jersey
2. New York	8.
3. Florida	9. Washington
4. Texas	10. Ohio
5. Illinois	11. Virginia
6.	12. Georgia

To take advantage of the trend for small businesses to grow their Internet presence in 1998, Network Solutions recently introduced WorldNIC Services(TM) suite of enhanced domain name registration services geared toward businesses building their on-line identities. WorldNIC simplifies the registration process for non-technical individuals to register domain names in minutes using an easy-to-follow, five-step process from a desktop computer or by telephone. Network Solutions is now previewing WorldNIC Services at its www.worldnic.com web site.

Founded in 1979, Network Solutions, Inc. is a publicly traded company that registers Internet names ending in .com, .net, .org, and .edu pursuant to a

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cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation. Network Solutions also provides intranet consulting services, focusing on intranet development and re-engineering, network and system security and intranet-enabled business solutions. For more information, see www.netsol.com.

For Network Solutions: Cheryl Regan, cregan@netsol.com, (703) 742-4847 or Christopher Clough, chrisc@netsol.com, (703) 742-4706



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NetSol to Keep Domain Data

Reuters

07:00 AM Sep. 28, 1999 PT

Delivering a boost to the incipient market for registering new Internet addresses, the US Department of Commerce and Internet registrar Network Solutions Inc. will announce Tuesday a long-term agreement paving the way for greater competition, people familiar with the deal said.

Following almost a year of negotiations, Herndon, Virginia-based Network Solutions has agreed on terms to let competing firms register new Internet site names into its massive database of more than five million addresses ending in .com, .net, and .org.

Under the agreement, the company will continue to maintain the database, which lists all the names that have been registered and is used by Internet computers to help route traffic to intended destinations, for at least four more years.

Shares of Network Solutions, which rose almost US\$6 to \$72.81 Monday, shot up in early Nasdaq trading as high as \$82 in heavy trading.

The agreement will be announced by Commerce Secretary William Daley at a news conference later Tuesday. Competing firms will pay a wholesale price of \$6 per name, per year, to register new addresses into the database. That is well below the current retail price of \$35 that Network Solutions charges its customers.

More than 70 firms, including America Online Inc. and privately held Register.com, have been authorized to compete with Network Solutions by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the California nonprofit tabbed by the Clinton administration last year to oversee the Internet's name and address system.

As part of Tuesday's agreement, Network Solutions will recognize the authority of ICANN, which it had resisted until now.

So far, only a handful of firms have been allowed to compete during an

extended "test bed" for competition. During the test period, competing firms paid a wholesale price of \$9 per name, per year.

Tuesday's agreement is also expected to allow competitors to access the database of existing Internet addresses. Network Solutions drew a firestorm of criticism earlier this year when it limited competitors' access to the database and announced a Yellow Pages-like directory service of its own that relied on the information.

Under an agreement with the government that expired last year, Network Solutions was the only company allowed to register Internet domain names, the addresses of Web sites, e-mail, and other Net resources, that ended with the popular .com, .net, and .org suffixes.

But the Clinton administration decided to privatize the system, handing the reins over to ICANN last November and earlier this year allowing firms to compete with Network Solutions for the first time.

Since then, ICANN has struggled to get off the ground, running into criticism from Internet users and members of Congress for making decisions behind closed doors and proposing to fund itself with a fee of \$1 per domain name.

And Network Solutions battled the Commerce Department and Congress as it asserted ownership of the list of more than 5 million domain names it registered before the onset of competition.

A spokesman for Network Solutions declined to comment.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department said Secretary William Daley would make a statement on the domain name situation at Tuesday's press conference.

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